

Name: _____

Date: .../.../ 2023

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 3 – TOURISM

GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Compound adjectives (Tính từ ghép)

❖ Định nghĩa:

- Tính từ ghép là các **tính từ** được **ghép lại từ các danh từ, động từ, trạng từ, v.v.** bằng nhiều công thức khác nhau. Các từ thường được nối với nhau bằng **một hoặc nhiều dấu gạch nối**.

Ex: *short-handed staff*, *blue-collar workers*, *grass-fed beef*, *one-of-a-kind website*, etc.

❖ Các công thức thành lập tính từ ghép:

number + singular noun (số + danh từ số ít)	<i>ten-minute break; five-minute meeting; six-page document; 18-year-old singer; etc.</i>
adjective + noun (tính từ + danh từ)	<i>long-distance relationship; high-quality video; etc.</i>
adjective + present participle (tính từ + hiện tại phân từ)	<i>hard-working person; good-looking man; easy-going friend; long-lasting friendship; etc.</i>
noun + present participle (danh từ + hiện tại phân từ)	<i>record-breaking athlete; mouth-watering meal; time-consuming/time-saving practice; etc.</i>
noun + adjective (danh từ + tính từ)	<i>smoke-free room; fat-free/sugar-free food; eco-friendly products; world-famous artist; etc.</i>
noun + past participle (danh từ + quá khứ phân từ)	<i>water-cooled engine; middle-aged man; water-protected area; etc.</i>
adjective + past participle (tính từ + quá khứ phân từ)	<i>bad-tempered man; old-fashioned car; long-forgotten land; etc.</i>
adverb + past participle (trạng từ + quá khứ phân từ)	<i>densely-populated city; well-known singer; well-written book; highly-respected professor; most-viewed video; etc.</i>

- Nếu tính từ ghép bắt đầu bằng trạng từ thì thường không cần dấu gạch nối.

Ex: *overly affectionate person*, *warmly received welcome*, *neatly pressed shirt*, etc.

II. Participle adjectives (Tính từ phân từ)

- Tính từ phân từ là những **tính từ** được tạo thành từ **các động từ phân từ** kết thúc bằng đuôi **“-ing”** hoặc **“-ed”**. Ex: *boring*, *interesting*, *tired*, etc.

- Tính từ **quá khứ phân từ** (kết thúc bằng đuôi **“-ed”**) được dùng để miêu tả **cảm giác, cảm nhận** của ai đó. Ex: *John is frightened of spiders*.

- Tính từ **hiện tại phân từ** (kết thúc bằng đuôi **“-ing”**) được dùng để miêu tả về **người, sự vật, tình huống** gây ra cảm giác đó. Ex: *John finds spiders frightening*.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Match the words together to form 5 compound adjectives. Then write the complete answer beside.

~~0-part~~

1. well

2. middle

3. five

4. last

5. far

a. reaching

~~b-time~~

c. star

d. minute

e. known

f. aged

~~0 - b. part-time~~

1 -

2 -

3 -

4 -

5 -

II. Use the compound adjectives in Exercise I to complete the following sentences.

0. Many students get a part-time job if they are not eligible (đủ điều kiện) for a loan.

1. Sydney has many _____ hotels and luxurious resorts.

2. Tourism has had _____ effects on Thailand's economy.

3. A _____ person is between 45 and 65 years old.

4. It's a _____ fact that smoking can cause lung cancer.

5. A _____ goal (ghi bàn) by England put them through to the World Cup Final.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. You may need to use the word as A VERB or as AN -ED / -ING ADJECTIVE.

0. My new job is extremely tiring (tire). I'm always exhausted (exhaust) at the end of the day.

1. He's such a _____ (bore) person. He never talks first. It _____ (bore) me to be with him.

2. Sometimes, when I'm alone and _____ (depress), it _____ (comfort) me to hear my mother's voice on the phone.

3. Listening to jazz _____ (relax) me. I think it's a very _____ (relax) music.

4. Tim's decision to quit his job _____ (shock) everyone. I was very _____ (surprise) when he told us.

5. The exam was _____ (overwhelm). The students felt _____ (overwhelm) by the difficulty of the questions.

IV. Fill in the blank with one appropriate compound adjective to complete the sentences.

widely used	decision-making	well-known	12-year-old	terribly cold	three-ring circus
-------------	------------------------	------------	-------------	---------------	-------------------

0. We'd like you to be part of the decision-making process.

1. Babysitting these kids is like trying to manage a _____.

2. This is a _____ procedure for finishing wood floors.

3. The weather has been _____ lately.
4. She was a _____ actress by the time she reached age five.
5. He really loves this _____ vineyard that his grandfather used to take care of.

V. Describe the following nouns using compound adjectives.

0. a walk that takes ten minutes

a ten-minute walk

1. a monster with green eyes

2. a man who has short hair

3. a lady with a kind heart

4. traffic that moves slowly

5. an app that saves time

VI. Circle the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. This treatment is really great. It makes me feel _____.

A. relax

B. relaxed

C. relaxing

1. I didn't like that movie. I thought it was too _____.

A. depress

B. depressing

C. depressed

2. John is always playing tricks on me. I'm so _____ of it!

A. tired

B. tiring

C. tire

3. His explanation wasn't very _____.

A. convinced

B. convincing

C. convince

4. Most of the fans were _____ with the concert.

A. disappoint

B. disappointing

C. disappointed

5. My grandmother's ankles were _____ from walking so much.

A. swollen

B. swelled

C. swelling

VII. Tick (✓) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. My nephew was _____ by the clown.

a. ☒ amused

b. ☐ amusing

1. I thought that my childhood was _____.

a. ☐ fascinated

b. ☐ fascinating

2. She looked very _____ when I told her we had to change the plan.

a. ☐ confusing

b. ☐ confused

3. I find horror films _____ and not at all fun to watch.

a. ☐ frightening

b. ☐ frightened

4. As an adult, Chloe is never _____ with her work.

a. ☐ satisfied

b. ☐ satisfying

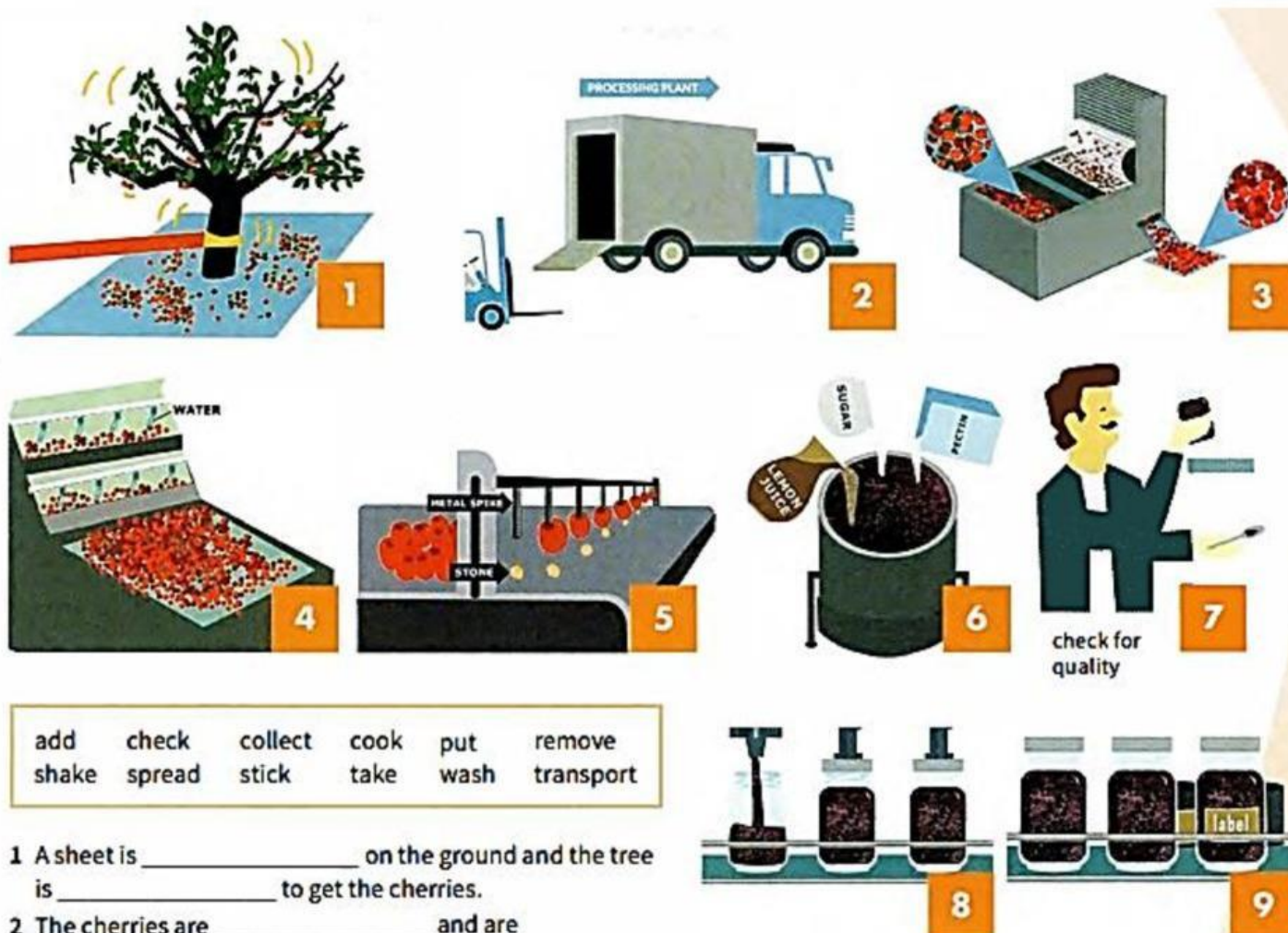
5. I was really _____ when I fell over in the middle of the street.

a. ☐ embarrassing

b. ☐ embarrassed

C. IELTS PRACTICE

10 Look at the pictures, which show the process of making cherry jam. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the correct form.



add	check	collect	cook	put	remove
shake	spread	stick	take	wash	transport

- 1 A sheet is _____ on the ground and the tree is _____ to get the cherries.
- 2 The cherries are _____ and are _____ to the processing plant.
- 3 The leaves and stems are _____.
- 4 The cherries are _____.
- 5 The stone is _____ out of the middle of the cherry.
- 6 The cherries are _____ and extra ingredients are _____.
- 7 The quality of the jam is _____.
- 8 The jam is _____ into jars.
- 9 A label is _____ on the jars.

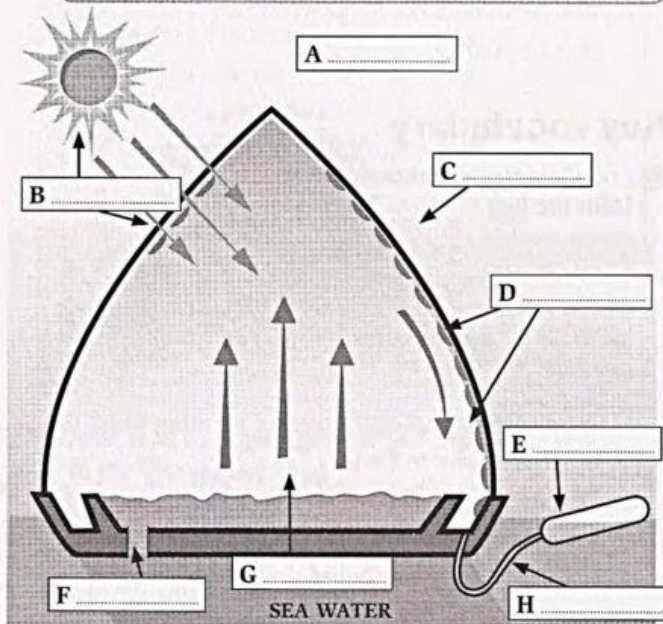
Writing

Task 1

- 1 Read the Writing task below and look at the diagram. Decide which information below goes in which box in the diagram. Write the appropriate number (1–8) in each box.

The diagram below shows a simple device for changing sea water to drinking water.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



- 1 Evaporated water condenses on the dome and flows into rim.
- 2 Rubber tube.
- 3 Dome lets in sunlight.
- 4 How a floating solar still converts sea water to drinking water.
- 5 Drinking water collector.
- 6 Heat from sun's rays evaporates sea water.
- 7 Sea water enters through a small hole.
- 8 Plastic container with clear plastic dome.

- 2 What should each paragraph in the Writing task contain? Match the paragraphs (1–4) with the necessary information (a–f). There are two letters that you do not need.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1 Paragraph 1 should | a describe how well you think the device works. |
| 2 Paragraph 2 should | b explain how the system works. |
| 3 Paragraph 3 should | c explain how to set up the system. |
| 4 Paragraph 4 should | d explain what the diagram shows and list the equipment. |
| | e explain what sort of person would want one of these. |
| | f contain an overview of the diagram. |

- 3 Put sentences A–I in the correct order, and match with the paragraphs in Exercise 2.

- A The larger plastic container is placed on the sea water, where it floats.
- B The water flows down the dome into the rim of the container, through the rubber tube into the drinking water collector.
- C Sunlight passes through the clear dome and heats up the sea water, which evaporates and condenses on the inside of the dome.
- D The diagram shows how a bit of basic equipment can be used to produce clean drinking water in just a few simple steps.
- E The distilled water collector is attached to the container by a rubber tube, and is placed in the water next to it.
- F It is ready to drink.
- G The diagram shows a way in which sea water can be converted to drinking water using a simple device called a floating solar still.
- H The process begins when the bottom of the larger container is partly filled by sea water, which enters through a small hole.
- I This device consists of a clear plastic dome, a rubber tube and a smaller container called a distilled water collector.

MINI TEST

I. Circle the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

1. My family is the most _____ thing I have in my life.
A. open-air B. precious C. medieval
2. Make sure you _____ down early in the day to get a good spot.
A. head B. fresco C. palace
3. It is difficult to find cheap _____ in London in August.
A. square B. arch C. accommodation
4. Guests at the villa have access to their own swimming pool, _____ and billiards room.
A. amphitheatre B. theme park C. tennis court
5. Conservation efforts are crucial to protect _____ and ensure their survival for future generations.
A. the Renaissance B. endangered species C. insect repellent

II. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. The teacher was checking dictations.
→ _____.
2. They were looking for you.
→ _____.
3. Why were they picking the flowers?
→ _____?
4. The chef wasn't cooking the meat.
→ _____.

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.